## Amprements To-day,

Caston-Erminic, 2 and 3 P. M. Cyclesemms—Hattle of Vickelore. These and sate at Franchina Woods, N. E. - Wild West, Fand SP, M. Grand Tpers House - A last fate. 2 and SP, M. Harrigan's Pack 2 heaves—Lavettgation. 2 and SP, M. Madlaon Nayaner 2 heater—Hattle by the Econog. 2 and 320. Nibbs is—A count the World to 20 Days. 2 and SP, M. New Control Park Garden Forest. SP. M.

New Central Fork Graden - 100 5th 1 Fr. M.
People's Theater - The Stunds alone 2 and 8 P. M.
Fannesins - Madison average deficat.
Posters Theater - Mane on Lawn. 2 and 8 P. M.
Star Theater - Merchant of Venice, he 2 and 8 P. M.
Mt. George, S. J. Concert, he sty. M.
Wallack's Theater - Justician Sold by Her Sisters, 2 and 7. Windsor Phentre-The White slave. 2 and &P. M. 3d Avenue Theatre-Youth. Sand SP, M. 6th Avenue Theatre-The Recrysion. Sand SP, M. 14th Street Theatre-Our Rich Comm. Sand SP, M.

### Mr. Blaine Leaves It Out.

While Brother BLAINE apparently is throwing all his long-stored-up energy into the Maine campaign in discussing the political topics of the day, it must be observed that he has not one word to say upon the subject of civil service reform.

The Maine statesman is hunting for points of difference between the two great parties to show on which side of them he stands, but he passes over the one point on which the national platforms of 1884 are perhaps more clearly at disagreement than on any other. lven the tariff planks can be more easily reconciled than those on the civil service.

A politician of Mr. BLAINE's experience knows the laws of politics. He is not the man to kick over the platform of his party, particularly when he has been nominated upon it. Why, then, when he appears as the foremost Republican speaker of the time, is he silent on civil service reform?

It cannot be because Mr. BLAINE will not favor civil service reform, of the competitive kind, in 1888. He will doubtless then be one of its most immovable champions.

#### Flexible Buildings.

One of the most interesting trains of thought suggested by the earthquake is in regard to the possible modifications in architecture and construction that may result from the apprehension of other heavy shocks in the future.

Suppose there was an absolute certainty that Charleston would be shaken at least once a year by an earthquake quite as severe as the last. Would this mean the abandonment of an otherwise advantageous site, and the utter extinction of a city that was making such rapid progress toward a foremost place among commercial ports? Or would the skill and ingenuity of the builder accept the situation and make the best of it? The average American, North and South, is a self-adapting creature, with uncommon genius for fortifying himself against adverse conditions in his environment. The Sanitary Engineer reprints the essen-

tial parts of a paper written by Prof. John MILNE of the Imperial College of Engineer ing in Tokio. Prof. MILNE has made a study of earthquake motion in Japan, with reference to its effect upon buildings. His conclusions are bold and original. In earthquake regions he would support all buildings upon two horizontal cast-iron plates, between which there should be cast-iron shot onequarter of an inch in diameter. He would build the foundations deep, and free from surrounding earth. There are minor suggestions, such as the avoidance of all arches that form angles at the abutments, and the substitution of arches curving elliptically into the abutments; care not to place windows and doors vertically over each other, since such an arrangement forms a line of weakness in the wall; the abolition of high buildings and steeply pitched roofs, and a general system of construction which shall make the upper part of the walls and the roofs as light as possible. The main feature of Prof. MILNE's plan, however, is the insulation of the structure by means of a movable base, so that the force of the shock may be expended in rolling the whole ut harmlessly, instead of rending

A city built on this plan, of course, would we have now. It would consist of light, low buildings, and it would therefore cover a greater extent of territory. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that a population living on the ground floor over round shot, and rolled prosperous in the cultivation of the domestic virtues and the pursuit of wealth as the inhabitants of any ten-story town.

its walls and wrenching its joints.

After the great earthquake in Granada, in 1884, the recommendations of the Spanish engineers, as officially promulgated, were

"1. All streets should cross each other at right angles and its disgensity to the direction of the geological

"1 The widths of streets should never be less than double the maximum height allowed by law for the buildings on them.

"2. No bouse should have more than one story.

"4 All materials and building should be of unexcep tionable quality.

The Italian Commissioners who investigated matters at Isehla after the earthquake were of the opinion that no wall should be over thirty-one feet high; that houses should the direction of the last shock; and that they should be built with wood or from frames thoroughly united by diagonal ties, both

horizontally and vertically.

There is no doubt that as Charleston is rebuilt the prevailing style of architecture and construction will be modified to meet the danger of whose constant presence the people have had so terrible a reminder. There is as little doubt that human ingenuity can, if need be, devise flexible structures which shall be absolutely or nearly earthquake-proof. The old idea that an earthquake was a gaping open of the earth's crust, and a swallowing up of houses and people, is no longer entertained even by the least intelligent. In earthquake regions the problem is to build houses that shall receive and diffuse harmlessly the force of the shock; and this is simply a question of the adaptation of materials and methods to natural circumstances.

# Parnell's Latest Achievement.

Mr. PARNELL has already managed to throw a veritable apple of discord into the Tory-Unionist camp. His Eviction Suspension bill, and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S civil reception of it, have, there is reason to balleye, provoked something like a quarrel between Lord Salishury and his fleutenant in the Commons, besides drawing out angry remonstrance from Lord Harrington and the Whig dissidents. Were these the soic results of the proposal, it would a gnally redound to the Parliamentary dexterity and foresight of its author. But the more closely this proposition is examined, the more awkward seems the plight in which it has placed the British Government. It cannot be accepted without alienating most of the Union-1st-Liberals and a part of the Tories, while it

Ministry from dealing in a vindictive way with agrarian disorder which they are now

hown how to prevent. Nothing could be more moderate and reasonable than the expedient by which Mr. PARNELL would avert the hardship of eviction during the coming winter. It stops far short of the summary and indiscriminate measure urged by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN B. few months ago, for that would have stayed all evictions until every judicial rental in Ireland had been readjusted to the actual prices of farm products. The Nationalist leader simply asks for a temporary suspension of the harsh right of ejectment until the new Parliament, conforming to the promise of the Government, shall find some radical solution of the Irish land question. Nor is even this transient indulgence to be enjoyed for the asking, for the recipient must prove to the satisfaction of a Land Court his inability to pay the rent judicially assessed, and must tender his landlord on account a sum

which the same tribunal shall pronounce proportional to his resources. Small enough a concession of this kind may seem to many of our readers. But they will see upon reflection that the very modesty of Mr. PARNELL's demand constitutes its danger to the Tories. There is hardly an Irish landlord who would not rather have such a proportion of his rents as an impartial court shall declare his tenants able to pay than incur such inordinate expenses as have attended all the recent attempts at ejectment. How, again, will the Government, which has admitted that rents need revision, justify to the British people the cost and edium of employing military force in the business of eviction in cases where, as Mr. PARNELL will be able to demonstrate, the victims were ready to furnish legal proof that they were overburdened? The good sense of Englishmen and their sense of decency would revolt at a persistence in bar-

barity, after an easy method of avoiding I

had been pointed out in Parliament. All this seems to have been clear enough to Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, for it is currently reported that he intended to assent to the clause suspending eviction when he agreed to permit the introduction and discussion of the PARNELL bill. Unless he had such a design it was manifestly a grave blunder in tactics not to oppose all consideration of land measures on the specious ground of want of time. It is alleged that a like judicious and merciful view of the ejectment business was taken by the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, and we shall expect to hear that the Irish Secretary, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, cast his weight on the same side. But Lord Salisbury, partly in pursuance of his own uncompromising disposition, and partly in deference to a sharp protest from Lord HARTINGTON, is understood to have put a veto on the CHURCHILL plan. Six months hence, however, when the Tories find themselves in a box owing to their chief's rejection of a humane proposal, they are likely to think more highly of CHURCHILL and less respectfully of Salisbury than they have ever thought before.

## Reer and Whiskey.

According to statistics presented to the Brewers' Association, in session at Niagara Falls on Wednesday and Thursday, beer drinking continues to increase in the United States, the consumption for the year ending with last April having been over a million barrels more than in the previous year.

As we have before shown, the distillers are confidently looking for a greatly increased demand for whiskey also. They have perfeeted a plan for evading the revenue laws which, they feel sure, will enable them to put on the market at moderate prices fully matured whiskey so much better than the raw and mixed stuff now in use that bourbon and rye will be more popular than ever before in their history. When the public get a taste of this mellow, seven-year-old whiskey, say the distillers, their preference for the national beverage will revive, and they will turn in contempt from the beer with which at present they try to satisfy themselves.

It appears that neither the brewers nor the listillers are at all frightened by the prohibition movement, which now seems to be making extraordinary progress throughout be a very different thing from the cities that | the Union. "Prohibition and local option," said Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN, in a report presented to the Brewers' Convention, "do away with all control, leaving the liquor traffic practically as free as it would be in the absence of any laws on the subject." around several inches or several feet every | cording to Gen. NEAL Dow, the apostle of day in the year, might be as happy and as prohibition, the Maine Republicans have so administered the Prohibitory law that "the volume of the liquor traffle has not been at all reduced within the last twenty years. An organ of the distillers rejoices over the experience of Atlanta with prohibition, for since the bars have been closed the city has suffered so greatly in prosperity that the

people are crying out for a license law. Therefore brewers and distillers make preparations for the extension of their business, feeling sure of a steady growth in the demand for the intexicating beverages they

manufacture. Yet it cannot be doubted that the temperance movement is now more extensive than ever before. Throughout society the conviction is growing that men drink too much, and that the consumption of alcoholic beverages must be checked in the interests of health be square, and placed with one diagonal in and good morals. The Church, both Catholie and Protestant, has taken a decided stand against the rum shops, the Knights of Labor and other associations of workmen are trying to promote temperance, and the number of individuals who practise total abstinence has greatly increased within a few years.

Even among the Germans the opinion that the consumption of beer is carried to too great an extreme has been spreading of late. for German life insurance companies discriminate against the heavy beer drinkers as bad risks. They find that the free drinking of beer has a tendency to diminish the vital force, and predisposes the consumer to dis-

eases which shorten his life. But the growth of this prejudice against alcohol is slow enough to give the manufacturers of intoxicating beverages confidence that their business will not suffer from it for many years to come. They foresee that the increase in population is pretty sure not only to make up for the conversions to total abstinence, but even to swell the number of

### A Small Question of Morals. Now that Mr. EDMUNDS is insured against

positical accidents for six years to come, he may be disposed to explain his letter to Dr. ALBERT RICHMOND Of Ames, Iowa. In this recently published epistle Mr. Enattends told why he refused to speak for BLAINE in the canvass of 1884. He would not speak because he did not consider BLAINE as a ilt man to be President of the

ave me sufficient moral courage to resist the temptaon to undertake to make speeches, in which I would it mants in order to have my remarks useful to ou

Is Mr. EDMUNDS also thankful for the cannot be rejected without estopping the moral courage that enabled him to cast his

vote for the man whom he did not regard as fit to be President of the United States? For Mr. EDMUNDS did vote for JAMES G.

A correspondent of that sometime Mugwump journal, the Boston Daily Advertiser, who went in quest of Mr. CLEVELAND in the Saranac woods, thus describes one of the President's unsuccessful attempts at deer slaughter. The deer was in sight, and Mr. CLEVELAND took de-

"The gun must have been loaded for hear, or else loaded at the wrong end. Any way, when it went off the President went too—in the opposite direction. The gun had kicked and laid the President, heavy as he is, on his

back fairly. The deer was not hurt. No, but the President was, and he might easily have been burt more. And in this story of the recalcitrant gun lies profitable doctrine. Suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND tries to load the Democratic party with civil service reform, and the Democratic party kicks vehemently and vociferously-and who is hurt? Probably Mr. CLEVELAND. Possibly the party may be a little

But not the Republican party.

Mr. JOE MANLEY of Maine is beginning to cry Fraud already. Joseph has apparently never heard the mellow but reproachful note of the Chestnut Ticker and Old-Gag Indicator.

When the great earthquake that shattered Charleston occurred the sun and the moon were both pulling together on one side of the Now the moon is nearing a point earth. directly opposite to the sun, so that they will presently be pulling in contrary direc-Some seismologists think earthquakes are more likely to occur when the sun and moon occupy with respect to the earth the two positions just described, and statistics have been obtained tending to support such an opinion. In this view it might seem that Charleston would be in danger of renewed shocks oarly in the coming week.

It is not probable, however, that any serious disturbance will take place, for the observations of the savants who went to Charleston tend to show that the settling of the rocks crust, which caused the shaking, has probably reached an end. The theorists who ascribe mighty powers to the planets in producing earthquakes never had much to for their opinion, but it is not improbable that the varying attraction of the sun and the moon are among the minor causes of such disturbances. A moment's consideration of the tremendous force required to lift up the ocean into tides makes clear the power which those great bodies are capable of exerting upon the earth. The more we find out about it the wonderful this creaking old hulk which we are voyaging through space seems. Pulled this way and that by the sun and planets, with its yet cooling and settling crust subjected to strains and stresses like a ship laboring in a storm, it is rather a wonder that we can live and build cities upon it at all than that a city is occasionally shaken down.

To-day is a sloop day, rain or shine, wind or caim. All days seem to be Mayflower days and all weathers Mayflower weather.

HAD NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT. He Fishes with Worms and was Kicker Over by a Gun.

From the Boston Advertises All that was known of the whereabouts of the President's party was that on the Eath of August three guides started to pilot them to a spot said to be unequalled for trout fishing and hunting, a point about twenty miles from Sweeney's, north by west, in Sanders's ravine, at the foot of Mt. Zeland. The only way of reaching the spot was by footing it; accordingly every provision had been made for the trip, including a portthie tent, with provisions for several days. There was of the pass, the march was continued. Support time came at last. The meal over, the larder was strapped upon the guide's back and the march was continued to the left.

"That is Major," said the guide; "they min't far off deer hound in that part of the country. After a sharp waik of ten minutes the top of a little hill was gained, and in the valley beneath were to be seen two tents from within which now and then came peals of laughter. The President was found; there could be no mistaking that honest guffaw.

The shot was well chosen. The space was clear of ing a carpet richer by far than the most expensive Tur key or velvet. A pile of wood just out furnished plents of fuel, while on the ground the scattered remains of what had once been a fire gave evidence that the Chief Magistrate had been indulging in beans baked in the ground. In another moment the reporter was upon the front. Hastily pulling aside the fines of the larger tent, he stepped into view with an annoyed expression upo his face, and was greeted with the compliments of the

here," said the President, "and I do not know that am much pleased; but, on the whole, I admire your en terprise and that of your paper in sending you. What-sver entertainment we are able to give you, you are welcome to. Come in, sir."

"The flap of the tent was again pulled saide, and the

Mrs. Cleveland was first seen. At the back of the coton house, rectining on a couch of hemlock boughs, was Mrs. Folsom. The formal introduction over, a pleasant hatty evening was spent. Mrs. Cleveland was very en tertaining. She had been in the woods so long that she had not heard the late news from the busy world outside. The President had not heard of the earthquake at Charleston, S. C., and expressed himself deeply in sympathy with the sufferers. He said that as soon as he get out of the woods and back at home he should do all he could to aid them.

Vesterday Grover went out and caught over fifty fine trout," said Mrs. Cleveland. "Yes," said the President, "I never saw finer fishing. I will show you some to-morrow. Those gaught yester day were beauties." The President told several good stories, and Mrs. Cleveland added to the enjoyment of the occasion by reminiscences of her recent European trip. Finally Col. Belo and Mr. Brown came in from a hunting expedition, bringing with them a fine doe. The President critically examined the way in which it had been shot and pronounced it "O. K.," and preparations

for rutining were commenced. After a refreshing sleep all hands were up bright and early in the morning, and, after a hearty breakfast preparations were mude for a balang excursion. Mrs preparations were mule for a fishing excursion. Mrs. Cleveland wanted to go the worst way, so she was placed under the care of Mr. Brown, while Mrs. Folsom var recorted by Col. Helo. The President carried his cus in his porket, and fixed his balt just like th

ordinary fisherman. He never uses thes. There are more fish caught with the plain worm than with all the files ever made," he said; and, indging from

catching seventy two fine specialed beauties, while Mrs. loyeland came next, with a string of twenty-two. The dent suggested hunting for the afternoon. This was agreeable to all. Col Belo was to remain at home to keep house and look after the ladies. The liminds were brought out and the start was made. The hant was a long me and a fruities; one, only a few partridges being bagged. It was getting dark when, as the party was returning, the trait of a dear was struck, and ten minutes afterward the President had sighted him knowing, he took deliberate sime. The gun must have been located for locar, or else located at the wrong end. Any way, when it went off the President went to opposite direction. The gain had worked and land the ident boary as had, on his back fairly. The deer was not hart, but was terribly scared, indiring from the way in which he made off with Major and the other dogs at his lowis. Twenty minutes after the same there went flying past the camp, closely followed by the dogs, and was should ad not aventy saids from Mrs. close land, very much to her surprise, she may that Col.

## Helo is the best shut in the pulty. Who Carest

From the Times. The Sux devoted its leading article rester-day to proxing test Mr. Corrector has been carrying out the Republican platform as to civil service reform, and so has been acting without "authority." Suppose

Envoy Sedgwick at Pass del Nurte. Et. Paso, Sept. 10,-Special Envoy Sedgwick

crived at Pasa del Norte this morning, and, after break-

using with Consul Brigham, began the investigation of the housi records in the Culting case. The Cinvertus Case.

STAUNTON, Sopt. 10.—In the Court of Appeals to may Judge Group presented a petition for a recenting of the Couvering case.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

Republican Committeemen in Favor of Unit-ing on a Good Democrat. SYBACUSE, Sept. 10 .- Because Chief Judge Ruger and Judge Andrews of the Court of Ap-peals drove to the ball grounds to-day to see the game, it must not be imagined that they have taken their hands off the nomination of a successor to Judge Miller on the bench of the Appellate Court. They are indeed well assured that their efforts on behalf of a union ticket have not gone for naught. State Committeeman Martin A. Knapp of this city has been an carnest advocate of the Judges' plan, and since the meeting of the committee in New York has taken pains to thoroughly inform himself regarding the sentiment of the members.

"I do not doubt," he says, "that the Repub-

lican committee, while adverse to endorsing any candidate for the Judgeship who might be nominated by the Democrats, would meet the Democratic committee half way in a spirit of harmony for the purpose of agreeing on a suitable man whom both might support without a able man whom both might support without a forfeiture of party respect. We are willing to concede that, inasmuch as a Democrat is to retire from the court, a Democrat should be elected in his place, provided the candidate be such a one as ought to be elected. We likewise regard the State at this time as presumptively Democratic. That was why at the meeting of the committee in New York, we did not make the first overtures for a condition ticket. We hope that at the meeting of the Democratic committee a sub-committee with a like sub-committee of the Republican committee. Such a conference would doubtless be taken advantage of by the Republicans to surrender partisan feeling in favor of a non-political Court of Appeals. Another way would be to call meetings of both State committees at the same blace and on the same day, in order that a conference might be held. I believe, from what I learn, that either of these plans would be acceptable to the Republican committee, who only wait for the Democratic take the initiative. The disposition of a majority of the Republican committee is unquestionably in favor of union on a good Democrat.

Judges Ruger and Andrews are understood to be a little indigmant because they have been called meddiesome for interior in the nomination and election of a new Judge. It is simply their desire to maintain the dignity and standing of the court that has urreed them forfeiture of party respect. We are willing to

called meddlesome for interfering in the nom-ination and election of a new Judge. It is simply their desire to maintain the dignity and standing of the court that has urged them to personal interest. They, however, assert that it is their bounden duty as well as their right to have a hand in the succession. The Court is utterly free from polities, its appoint-ments never undergoing change under any circumstances. Clerk E.O. Perrin, an active Democrat, has been there eighteen years, under varying political conditions, at a salary of \$5,000. So with minor places in the court.

## THE FATE OF GERONIMO.

He will Danbiless be Tried, as were the Mo-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-Gen. Drum, acting lecretary of War, has given instructions that Geronimo, Natchez, and the other hostiles who surrendered with them be stopped at San Antonio and kept imprisoned there until a determination is reached as to what course of procedure can be undertaken against them. It is officially known that the surrender was not made without conditions, but what the conditions were, beyond the agreement that they should not be surrendered for trial in

they should not be surrendered for trial in Arizona, has not yet been reported. It was in compliance with this condition that Gen. Miles started with the hostiles for Florida.

The determination of a course of procedure will doubtless be made by the President, but not until the terms of the surrender and all the attendant, circumstances, shall be officially known. With the present knowledge it seems probable that the offenders can neither be tried by a military court marrial nor by the civil authorities, but that they may be tried, as the Modoes were, by a military commission. This is a tribunal for the institution of, which there are many well-recognized procedents in our own history, though it is one which has as yet no recognition in statutory law. The atrocities of these prisoners, terrible as they were, are not though to be such as yound bring them within the jurisdiction of a court martial, which is very limited, nor would the civil courts, in the absence of witnesses, meet the requirements of the case, although the guilt is notorious. Under the circumstances a military commission, which seems to be intermediate between a court martial and the tributal of Judge Lynch, and which is recognized by the leading publicists as a necessity under certain circumstances, is porhaps the only court by which justice could be moted out to these marketers. It would be composed of military officers, and its proceedings would be similar in character to these of a court martial. ings would be similar in character to those of a

our martial. Little doubt is entertained by those who know the character of the Apaches that there will be found among them a number who will readily letray Geronimo and the other leaders to save their own necks.

# MARTIN TRONS.

The Great Striker as he Appears in Jali-Ilis Career Since the Missouri Pacific Trouble.

From the Kansus City Times. Martin Irons, the leader of the great strike on the Gould system, whose orders stopped the freight traffic of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was a sight last night that the men who obeyed his orders would hardly have appreciated. Hollow-eyed and haggard, he paced up and down in a cell at the Central Police Station, and

o one came to ball him out About 4 o'clock Officer Fairfield asserts that he found Irons at the corner of Main and Fifth streets in an in-toxicated condition. At any rate Irons was arrested and taken to the Central Station, where the officers in charge screed with the arresting officer that the fallen leader was drunk and he was locked up. The police say that Irons has gotten into a condition where he is accepable to the vagrancy laws. He said he was living in Rose dale. Savens, and was not doing anything at present.

Irons ) is become a familiar figure to the people whos uniness takes them to the vicinity of the City Hal After the strike he located in Rosedale, but he has spent most of his time in Kansas City. For a time the frequency with which he was seen in the Mikado saloou, an underground resort on Fifth and Maine streets, led to the largef that he was the proprietor, but he denied last night that he had ever owned B. At any rate, his connection with the saloon was not profitable to him. and since the public ceased to believe that he was the proprietor he has spent a great deal of his time on the street corners in the neighborhood. He has gotten to look very seedy, and when he is pointed out as the leader of the great strike very few persons will believe that the shabby-looking little man is really the great Martin froms. He read a short speech to about 100 inhoring men on the square on Suplay, and, while his uttrances were not very incendiary, he professes to believe that they were the cause of his arrest.

He was subsequently arraigned and fined \$5.50,

# "HOVE 10."

#### Conversation Between an Old New York Sait and a Sailor of the Galatea. From the Buston Herald.

Perhaps your vessels in England can range

"You're quite right," said the Gaintea man; "neither can they make any headway at home when hove to "Now you are talking," and another of the crew "The place for a designer is somewhere else than at the wheel let me tell you. Had the datatea been given a cance she would have made closer work with the May lower than she did. The fact is, every one on board could see that our vessel was jamined too hard, but we an't say anything. All the same though, my friend. we have sailed matches snough to know when a varht is sailed right, and this yacht was not sailed at her best.

#### Comptroller Durkum Beutes the Charge of Plagiariam.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Some lays since, while on a sick but an article was shown on in one of your daily issues, headed. "Literary Propey—Comptroller Durham Accused and Convicted of Plagurmon." Your correspondent protends to quote in arnifel columns an extract from the speech of the linn. ames McKenzie, on the life and character of Gustave Schlecher, and an extract from a speech that I de hydred on the life und character of James L. Inductey. He further says: "It has now been proven by your coredant that the inster part of the address was studen

cour correspondent to, but I will count Mr. McKengte a speech, or, It two power long and there me tention more than util as inverted as there is in mine. It will be result, seen how false, main one, and objects the horse that I quoted generally from Mr. engine as good, very respectively. M. J. Donas shingles, Sept 8.

# One Cent. or One Bullar

TO THE Uniton of The SUN-Sir: I suggest that a subscription of one cent only by every wealing man of weatever rank and wages, by raised by Tax Sun for the Charleston sufferers.

PATIENCE COULD ENDURE NO LONGER.

After Hearing the Cornet from London to the Marrows Mr. Foster Fired at the Player, Ninety-nine of the 100 cabin passengers on board the big steamship Egyptian Monarch were waving farewells to friends on the London dock, two weeks ago, when the tones of a cornet arose from somewhere on the vessel. As the steamer moved slowly away, ninetynine of her passengers tried to make their voices reach the ears of their friends on shore; but every time they shouted the cornet broks loose and drowned their voices. They salied away fearing that their friends would think that they had been suddenly attacked with

some terrible malady. The owner of the cornet proved to have an extensive repertoire, and he played everything

The owner of the cornet proved to have an extensive repertoire, and he played everything with just the same vim. The other passengers followed up the sound and discovered that the man with the cornet was Mr. Adams, and that he was travelling slone. He was so devoted to his cornet that he blew away whenever he was not eating or sleeping. The other passengers ingered over their meals and detained him in conversation as long as possible, and they tread softly by his stateroom door in the early morning for fear of disturbing him. There were times in the stilly watches of the night, when sea and sky and other things without ears seemed to be sleeping, when ninety and nine passengers ast up in their berths and waited through long hours for Mr. Adams to get hungry or sleepy.

Among the ninety-nine passengers who didn't appreciate the cornet was Mr. Foster, an impulsive gentleman who was travelling with his sister.

On Tuesday eight, when ninety-eight of the pessengers had retired to the tune of the cornet and with the consoling reflection that their journey would end in the morning, Mr. Foster walked into the main saloon and said to Mr. Adams:

"Don't you think you had better stop? It is 11 o'clock. Aren't you airaid of disturbing the bassengers?

Mr. Adams took his lips from the mouthpiece long onough to say that he was without such fear. Mr. Foster continued to inhor with Mr. Adams a little while longer, probably thinking that a low shoken conversation, though somewhat heated, was preferable at 11 o'clock at night to the uninterrupted braving of the cornet. Finally Mr. Adams, impatient over the attempt to interrupt him, spoke sharply to Mr. Foster, the latter genetleman retorted just as sharply, and emphasized his remarks by smitting Mr. Adams in the face with his open hand. The cornet was heard no more that night. On Wednesday morning, when the harbor was in full view. Mr. Foster and Mr. Adams, ingardent on the action deek. Unpleasant remarks were exchanged, and Mr. Foster went ashore, and hurrled was in opposite d him. As soon as the steamer reached her pler. Mr. Adams and Mr. Foster went ashere, and hurried away in opposite directions.

The British Fing and Linewise the Joke,

which he Took Good Naturedly. O'Donovan Rossa went into Morrow's barber shop, in Centre street, on Sunday last, threw himself into a chair, closed his eyes, and murniured something to Mr. Morrow to the effect that his Galway whiskers might be slightly Van Dyked. Then, to the sound of the

snipping shears, he fell asleep.

Mr. Morrow drew from a cupbeard under the massive pier glass a bundle, which he slowly unwrapped. He gave it a shake, and a British flag of the best buntleg and of a beautiful red was unferled. Mr. Morrow wrapped it slowly shout O'Donovan Rossa's shoulders, tucking the edges under his collar and smoothing out its folds on his manly breast. Mr. Rossa moved slightly and his lips partiel, but he did not wake. Presently he sat up and looked in the glass. Then he glanced down at the flag. He evidently thought it a new sort of cloth, for he did not recognize the standard. The next moment he saw the St. George and St. Andrew cross, and ross to his feet. He said not a word, but, putting on his hat and coat, he beckened to Mr. Morrow, who approached him.

"It isn't now," said Mr. Rossa.
"It isn't now," said Mr. Morrow,
"I mean the other way," said Mr. Rossa.
"Oh," said Mr. Morrow and he got his hat and followed Mr. Rossa across the street, where they went into a side door. massive pier glass a bundle, which he slowly

### they went into a side door. MORE SURWAY LINES.

Will They be Built in the Go-ns-you-pleas Fashion Adopted on bixth Avenue! President Roswell P. Flower of the Subway Commission will return to the city tomorrow, and, it is expected, will immediately summon a special meeting of the Commissio At that meeting plans will probably be sub-

mitted for an extension of the Sixth avenue subway southward through Carmine street; for another subway of the same capacity through Lexington avenue, and possibly for several cross-town subways. It is not improbable that the Commission It is not improbable that the Commission with act on the giarms violations of the contract and of the pians and specifications shown in the progress of the work in Sixth avenue thus far. Unless the Commission does so it is quite certain that the sureties on the construction company's bond will consider themselves rolleved from all responsibility, as they caim they already are.

The Sixth avenue conduit is now complete

The Sixth avenue conduit is now complete from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth street, and the trench is being rapidly refilled and the street restored. The trench is complete and ready for the conduit two blocks further, while the street is partially torn up along several more blocks.

A Ball of Lightning in a Dining Room. CHICAGO, Sept. 10.-The house of Mr. Horace Branch at 1,075 Washington boulevard was struck by hightning in the storm last evening. It is a two-story frame house, with a brick basement. The family was just sitting down to supper when a tremendous crash came, which completely prostrated. Mrs. Branch and stumed every one in the house. The hot struck the brick chainer and knocked it to pieces, tignarting down, the electric limit struck the wire card wants held up a large mitter in one of the electronis. The glass fed to the floor. Mr. Branch and the other beamlers of the family were all holdy fraghtness, but some recovered from the shock, and Array the structure all results being were burned to hick but finst was about all the damage, except the demolition of the chimney.

Distinguished Pennsylvanians at a Ranguet READING, Pa., Sept. 10,-To-day was the 1034 universary of the incorporation of Reading into perough in 17-3, and the occusion was celebrated with a grand banquet on Fixing Hill near here, goven under to distinguished gravity were Expanded Symbol Con-run, ex-Justice Strong of the United States say come court ex-vice Harrantr, Addy ten, Lattia, Congress modification of Languistic, it & January of Philade-ina, and the venerable Jusing Dismoissmer Pottsville. phin, and the venerable Jungs Bonnidson of Political Addresses were delivered by Congressian Ermentroit ex-Sunator Cameron, Henry C. Essert President of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, and others.

A Shimerton Near Bover. DOVER N. J., Sopt. 10 .- Elias Miller, a venerade widower, who has great-grandchildren, and Mrs Elizabeth Atno, an oged widow, both of Mine 1813, nes his place, united the remainder of their days and the this place, united the remainder of their days and their stimulations forms in the bonds of matrimous at the bride's home has twenther. After the coroning's ports of them appointed at the home and demanded of Mr. Miner Switch which to treat themselves. He refused to gave it. They focus rates? a randomnous monitories and flow even by eight dynamine conviders. Much lamine at the extremity and damaged the limites were interfaced with the own brides that the continuous statements and damaged the limites were interfaced in the transfer of the continuous and the continuous scattered about promise ments. Warning the beautiful and the continuous and the continuous for the december and matrix warning party.

# Sudden Beats of a Pricat.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.-To-day a man in clericoors condition, and was taken to the six its Hearth

## Washington, Sept. 10 .- Col. Charles S. Stew art, the senar Colone of Engineers in the arms has formally applied to be placed on the extred below Thurs-

Col. Stewart Asks to be Bettred.

Two Powder Mills Explude. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10.-Two powder

belief at 4 Section afternoon. The business are 15 to

Justlee to a Prize Winner at Patchogue. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your Patchagite on ang et there is a nice-shout the name of the winner of the first rice. The fainte is William & Brady, not Brainey, as printed in for soy. You will say much oblige in and the company by printing this large, Rept. 8. Pastrona. WAS DONOHUE MURDERED?

Story said to Have Been Told by Dore

Coroner Baylls has learned the names of the two men, supposed to be marines on the United States steamer Dispatch, who met Patrick Donohue on the night the latter is belleved to have been fatally assaulted and his body thrown in the Sound at Glen Cove. They are Cochrane and Morgan. Morgan has been found. He admits having been in Gleu Cove on the night that Donohue met his death, and that two young women, named Angelina Palmer and Dora Wilson, were with him.

Palmer and Dora Wilson, were with him. These girls have been employed during the summer as servants at Sea Cliff. Morgan eass he does not know how Donohue received his injuries. After leaving the girls he (Morgan feil asleen on the steamheat wharf at Gien Cove. Cochrane is thought to be on board of the Dispatch.

There is a story that Cochrane and Morgan attempted to assault the girls in a boat, and that Donohue, having interfered, he was set upon and beaten. The girls disappeared from Gien Cove on Wednesday. It is the common beinef in Gien Cove that Donohue was murdered by semebody. The lungs were not filled with water, the neck was broken, and there was a wound on the top of the bead. The right wrist was injured, as was also the left ear. It is said that on the day the body was found, and before the girls heard of it, they told a story that two sailors held them in a boat, in which all four had been sitting, while they tried to shove the boat from shore. They acreamed, and a man waiking along the road, and who threatened the sailors, was attacked by them. An effort is being made to find the girls.

# MRS. BRAITFIELD'S LIFTED UMBRELLA

She Brings It Down Several Times on Miss Quaste Fricket's Head.

Mrs. Johanna Braitfield is a handsome middle-aged woman, who resides at 1,129 Third avenue, South Brooklyn. A year ago Mrs. Braitfield's husband disappeared. Sho has not seen him since. A few days ago some one told her that he was living in Hoboken with Miss Gussie Prickel, a young woman with whom Mrs. Braitfield is acquainted and who whom Mrs. Braitfield is acquainted and who was a frequent visitor at her house before her husland left her. On Thursday night Mrs. Braitfield went to Hoboken in search of her husband. She was accompanied by another woman. They had just got out of the ferry house when Mrs. Braitfield and Miss Frickel mot face to face. Miss Frickel was on her way to this city. There were two other women with her.

Without saying a word Mrs. Braitfield lifted her unbrella high in the air and brought it

Without saying a word Mrs. Braitfield lifted her umbrella high in the air and brought it down with great force on Miss Frickel's head. She repeated the blow several times. Finally Miss Frickel got away, and then calling a policeman she caused Mrs. Braitfield's arrest. At the police station the prisoner said slie had given Miss Frickel on more than she deserved. "She took my husband away." She said, "and broke up my home."

Miss Frickel, wholives at I Washington street. Hobeken, said that she had not seen the missing husband in a year. Mrs. Braitfield was looked up. She was to have had an examination yearerday morning, but Miss Frickel was too ill, owing to the injuries she had received, to appour in court, and the case was postponed.

## SHIPBUILDER COUSINS'S MIND. Was It So Wenk that Itis Housekeeper, Mrs.

White, Got Control of It? Joseph Cousins, a shipbuilder of Greenpoint, died in last December. His housekeeper for nincteen years, Mrs. White, is also dead, but Mrs. Sarah E. Foster, her daughter, is trying to forcelose a mortgage on the estate obtained by Mrs. White. Mr. Cousine's son and daughter are defending the suit. Referee Thomas F. McGowan is taking testimony in the Union Assembly Rooms, in Manhatian avonue, Greenpoint. It was alleged that the mortgage was obtained by the nousekeeper through undue influence. Mrs. Catharine Judge, a servant, testified to intimate relationship between Mr. Cousins and Mrs. White, Sometimes, she said they acted like a pair of young lovers sparking. Mrs. Cousins died before Mrs. White became housekeeper, Mrs. Louisa Hines of 123 Huron street, Samuel Free of 119 Java street, and Edward Grissin testified that in late years Mr. Cousins was weakminded.

Dr. J. G. La Ree testified that a stroke of paralysis ten yours ago brought on a decay of Thomas F. McGowan is taking testimony in

paralysis ben yours ago brought on a decay fir. Cousins's intollect, whereby he was i capacitated for business during that perio He believed the effect of Mrs. Waite's associ-tion with him was to place him complets under her control. The hearing was adjourned

Strong Pinnks to a Probibition Platform.

The fourth plank in the platform of the The fourth plank in the platform of the Prohibitionists of Texas reads as follows:

We demound the Democratic party for its persistent and condinual refusal to submit to a vote of the people of taxes a prohibitory constitutional amendment, and charge that their action is tyramicul and destructive of pure Democratic principles, and that we further defer developed to the properties of the properties of the properties of the followed throughout the that their policy is being followed throughout the State in Congressional and other Democratic continuations. We further charge that the Democratic and Republications are in least, with the liquor traffic in their national and State organizations and administrations.

A strong bid is made for the labor and farmer vote in A strong bid is made for the labor and farmer vote in

inational and state organizations and administrations.

A strong bid is made for the labor and farmer vote in the following language:

We claim that labor is creator of all wealth, the handmaid of virtue, and the source of all material prosperity and happiness. We demand that labor be protected and that corporations be rigidly regulated by such laws as with prevent all combinations, discriminations, and granting of relate by transportation companies. We demanded and condemn that theory established and granting of relate by transportation companies. We demanded and condemn that theory established and institution charlese right are the control. We also demand that a law providing for a simple speedy, and effective system of arbitration beenscreef for the settlement of all issues and controversies between corporations and their employees in reference to the waters of labor, and we favor legislation encouraging officiality and producings. We recognize the right of labor to organize for its protection, and solicit the assistance of the great laboring classes in the event throw of monopoly, at the lived and front of which stands the lapaor tradite.

We demonded the actions of the Beneforstic party in Street, and the time when they were becoming valuable, thereby permitting them to fence up whose counties and prevent energy to institute of an land grants to individuals and corporations where the title has not absorbed yourseled, and that these lands, together with the primar domain yet remaining, be reserved for homogenias for our citizens and seid only to actual effects of lands.

Labor Party in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 10.-The Knights of Labor and the members of the Central Labor Union and other labor organizations of this city have combined under the vention of delegates from the various assemblies and unions on Oct. 7 for the purpose of nominating a full city. Congress, and legislative ticket. The Central Committee has recently been in genference with the Greennittee has recently been in Conference with sack Committee, and an adiance with them toly be formed. Fromment Knightwof Lab he new party will have the balance of procoming election, and if they cannot elect their own e-dulates they can elect those of either opposing party they wish.

# Serious Aceldent to Bleyelists.

ITHACA, Sept. 10.-About twenty monibere of the League of American Wheelmen, who started from Enflate on the 6th inst for Harper's Ferry on their annual tour, arrived here at 7 o'clock to night. In d annual four, arrived here at 7 o'clerk tenight. In scending the steep bill leading to the village two o'c party, Mesers, Warner and Dakin, took headers. W her received a glustly cut under the crim, and w severally harrod. Dakin struck on the right side of forchead, sustaining concession of the brain, and p stoy fracture of the skill. Dakin now lies in our received and orthical condition. The remainder of party, with the exception of one or two who will to care for the injured, leave for New York to night

# He Fell 817 Feet.

BUTTE, Montana, Sept. 10.—John Hobbar, 16 cars not a toot maker, attempted to jump across a saft in the Airle Mine yesterday. He struck his nead is a crossbar and fell a distance of 817 feet. The knights of Mr. John.

The quest that leads them out is to shatter Castle Rum And to knock the Grand Oil Party straight into king The mighty Plumed Knight shakes at them in wrath his And Sir Hill Free defies them, that sly ambiloquist;

Do you hear the loud ingasing of the Knights of St. John Do you mark their martial visace as they go reling on?

and the Wete look on in terror, and tears are in their As they see the rush and fury of those lank and long baired Drys.

Proud St. John heads the column, a warrier bold and Republicans cower and hide them in the shade of his And there's the white old leader, whom beeriess years

The Maine Law patriarch and boss, great Gen. Neal How King Alcohol still has fat demosnes upon the soil of And claus here is extensively engaged in raising Cain. King Alcohol is wondrous strong, and there's some

But about the Strand Old Party It's not so doubtful that The Kinghts of St. John may succeed in laying that

Gire ready attention and prompt treatment to all affections of the towels distribute observa morbus, it estates Ac. Br. Jaynes carminative datasan affords more distributed as emilef, and speedily cares these complaints.

### A SOLDIER'S HIDDEN TREASURE.

A Massachusetts Veteran's Story of Gold he Secreted Near New Orleans in the War.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10 .- Dr. George J. Adams of Massachusetts was arrested here to-day charged with embezzlement by a large number of persons whom he defrauded out of money to search for a hidden treasure. Adams says he has been a practising physician in Massachusetts. When the war broke out he shouldered his musket and joined Company A. Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, a portion of the command which came with Butler to New Orleans. In a foraging expedition three soldiers of the regiment entered the dwelling on the Magnelia plantation, twenty miles above New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and carried off some \$30,000 in gold and silver; \$18,000 of it in silver half dollars, \$1,000 in dol-\$18,000 of it in silver half dollars, \$1,000 in dollars, and the rest in gold. Being afraid to enter the city with so much money, on reaching a pecan grove about half a mile from the locks at Company Canal, opposite Greenville, or rather the upper onl of the Exposition grounds, they selected a tree prominent for its size and some peculiarities about the appearance which made it conspicuous. At the foot of this tree they buried the money, and then took bearings, one of the party being a civil engineer. Each of the three men was furnished with a copy of this, and the mauraders returned to New Orleans, intending to return after the war and recover the money. His two companions were killed, and Adams was desperately wounded. Soon afterward Adams was taken to a Northern hospital, and left it paralyzed and perfectly helpiess. When he recovered the use of his limbs, only a month ago, he returned to New Orleans and at once began to search for his treasure. He found to his dismay that all the older pecan trees hall been cut down, and only the young ones left, and was consequently unable to recognize the tree under which the treasure was buried. He devoted himself, however, for three weeks to delving for it. A few days ago he took soveral other parties into partnership with him, who advanced a better outfit for surveying the lands and digging for the buried money, but, as he has succeeded in unearthing no treasure, his partners had him arrested to-day. His body shows that he must have once been desperately wounded. lars, and the rest in gold. Being afraid to

### JOHN BAIRD TESTIFIES.

He is a Scatch Presbyterian and Thinks he May Reasonably Quote Seripture,

The hearing as to the mental condition of John Baird, the Scotch engineer, was continned yesterday. The defence was begun, and the first witness was Mr. Baird himself. He told rapidly and concisely of his apprentice days in the machine shops of Glasgow, of his coming to this country, his Improvements of steamship machinery, which, he said, enabled steamers to go around the Horn without stopping at coaling stations, and of his connection with the elevated railway. His first wife died, he said, in 1878. He married again about a year later, and after living with his second wife for two years he discovered that she had a husband living, from whom she had nover been divorced. When he made this discovery he was very greatly shocked and perplexed, he said. He went to Europe with her, and, after living in London and Parls, he went to Hohemia to try the mud baths there. They did him very little good. As to drinking liquor, a glass of chret or champagne at dinner was all he over touched, and that only occasionally. His wholesale quoting of Scriptural passages was, to his thinking, no sign of a diseased mind. He has always been a Fresbyterian, as were his parents and grandparents, and a man who was not able to quote Scripture with case was tooked upon with distribution Section of the said that relatives, as a rule, were of no especial benefit to any one. year later, and after living with his second trust in Scotland. He said that relatives, as a rule, were of no especial benefit to any one. His children had been ungrateful and cruel to him. His maternal grandmother, he said, was Lady Margaret Teeming, a daughter of Lord Elphinstone, whom he remembered having seen often at his father's house. He used to come in a high veilow chariot, with postilions, and armorial bearings on the door panels.

## SUNBEAMS.

-David Heron of Shelbyville, Ill., exploded dynamite in the Okaw River and seriously injured several men who were swimming in that vicinity. He has

-San Francisco papers are advertising a rat and squirrel porson that is said to have the excellent qualities of killing the animal, drying up its insides, and

-Mrs. Adeline Robinson of Appleton, Me, s seventy-seven years old but that did not prevent her oing down into a well, twenty feet deep, hanging to s ope and clambering down the rocks, and cleaning if -A young Canadian of Glencoo lost a

foliar the other day by betting that he could eat two watermelons that weighed fifty-three pounds in two hours. He ate them, but it took him two hours and ten ninutes. Now he wants to eat melons against all Cana -Mrs. Stena Jones, who died in East Carondelet, Mo., a few days ago, had lived 115 years. Of her five sons and fourteen daughters, all grew to

naturity, and it is said that each one was six feet or over in height. Mrs. Jones outlived all but five of her -Canadian fishermen at Cape Sable are and tear the note, but threaten the men. One fishe out in a small boat was obliged to call for help to heat of

and eat its occupant. -A land turtle got in front of Jacob Crider's self-binding reaper, near Greencastic, Pa., had a hind leg cut off, and was taken up and bound to a sheaf of wheat, where he was found by the threshers seven weeks later. The place where the leg had been

cut off was nicely healed. -A gray wolf in the Philadelphia Zoological Garden stuck one of his paws through a crack in the boards of his cage, and a big black wolf that was on the other side saw and seized it. Before he could be made to let go, he had chewed it until the bones were laid bare and the paw ruined. -There is a very bad little Quinn in Gen-

kerosene until the doctor had a hard job keeping her to lie down on the floor while he should cut off her head with a batchet. Mrs. Quinn appeared opportunely, or there is no knowing what would have bannened -The decayed woodwork covering a tomb in the old cemetery at Portland, Me., gave way beneath a strolling coopie on Monday evening, and they dropped sixteen feet down among the dead men. Their cries

brought a citizen, who found them wedged between

seco. Ill. The other day he made his small sister drink

coffine and badly burt. The young won hock is likely to prove quite as serious as her bodily injuries. -The Lewiston Journal tells of a pretty girl at Bar Harbor whose dress at a recent hop attracted such attention, and well it might. One-half of the whist was high, with long, closely fitting sleeve and high military collar. The other half, beginning at exnotly the middle of the bosom and back, was remarks-

bly low, and the only sign of sleeve was a narrow shoul--A citizen of Clayton, Ga., lost a valuable dog, and suspected that he had failen into a deserted mining shaft. He could neither see nor hear anything of him at the bottom of the sixty-foot hole, but when he let down a piece of ineat on a string something "bit" as greedily as a rarange trent. Then a miner went down, and sure enough the dog was there, and after being

drawn up was found to be unburt. -A Reading, Pa., drug clerk, annoyed by one little boys, caught one of them and painted his lip with exide of selver. When the boy tried to wash it off it turned black, of course. His mother nearly skinned the lip rubbing it, and then took her son to the clerk. He put on carbonate of soda, and that made the lip smart and the boy howl. Then she got a warrant charging the clerk with assault and battery.

-Dr. John Cameron has sued the Rev. Father McDonald for libel. Both live at Port Hood, N. are prominent citizens, and bitter political opponents. The Borter alleges that the priest published the following language referring to him—the Borter: "That old woman that come across the Arlantia and is near among you, have nothing to do with him. Any place to which you will see him going, to sure there is either murder or adultery going on there." The priest will try to prove that he used the word. "her" lustead of "him,"

and therefore could not mean the Doctor. -Dr. Henry Wile of Atlanta has been trythe for a long time to cure the scale wound of a nine-vent old girk who, when a naby fell in the fire and re-ceived huma that mever have. He decided to give the girk a new realy, and said that he would have to take the skin from some once arm. The girl's yoush, a brave boy of twelve, at once bared his arm, and the doctor rewed twenty five small pieces of cuttele and placed iem on the head of the girl. Both children went home off ricesod, but the boy's father was very angry, and

has seed the doctor for assault and battery on his sor At the old settlers' meeting in Georgewn fiel. on Saturday, at which 5.00 persons were tewn, field, on Saturday, at which how present Peter Howe took the price for being the lighterist of settler. He weighted 74 pounds, and received wout the inclanations Journal calls a pair of "pante" as the price. He must be aperfect "gunt." Lowis Berres as the price. received the prize as the oldest settler with the youngest child, his youngest having been burn when he was rearsold. Mrs. Mary Walker a prize was for being the milest woman having the greatest number of grand-children. She is St yours old and has ninety-seven